













National Library of Australia

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1464646>







And there is a change in the stamp of statesmen too. Nothing is more remarkable than the present political barrenness of the aristocracy in the House of Commons. Their influence in the constituencies is still great; their social power considerable even if diminished; the number of persons who sit in Parliament belonging or half-belonging to their families is large. But, except Lord Stanley, none of them can be said to have ascendancy or authority. The Marquis of Hartington is a good second-class statesman, but he is the only aristocratic representative even of that class. Almost wherever you find in the House of Commons ability, knowledge, and power, you will find them belonging to one or two of noble birth, but of middle-class birth. The sceptre has passed away from the higher born classes, and has descended to those beneath them. Nor is it we think likely to ascend. The aristocracy have no advantage in the most material element of present politics but a disadvantage. Politics are now a vast accumulation of business, often repulsive, often scattered, always detailed, and young men with every opportunity for pleasure do not like this; at least they have at hand what they prefer. And even if they did like it, they cannot easily attain it. "You can no more," says a modern writer, "learn business in a palace, than you can learn agriculture in a park." The middle-classes are brought up, from an atmosphere of business; and their earliest and their habitual specific words and acquire its characteristic ideas; but a lord has these things by instruction and learning; they come upon him in youth as a new harsh language, and even if he works at them (which

THEODORE IN EXTREMITIES.

he would have ventured on such an undertaking; and no other man could have succeeded in accomplishing the arduous journey that lay before him; it required all his energy, perseverance, and iron will to carry out his purpose under such immense difficulties. He had not more than 5000 men with him, all more or less in bad condition, weakened by famine, disoriented, and only waiting a favourable opportunity to run away. The camp-followers, on the contrary, numbered between forty and fifty thousand, helpless and useless beings, whom he had to protect and feed. He had, moreover, several hundred prisoners to guard, in addition, among whom he was to carry fourteen gunnages, with cannon or mortars—one of them, the famous "Sebastopol," weighing between fifteen and sixteen thousand pounds—and ten waggons, the whole to be dragged by men across a country without roads. Theodores did not let himself be influenced by all these unfavourable circumstances; he seemed, for a time, to have regained much of his former self, and behaved with more consideration towards his followers. His daily marches were very short, not more than a mile and a-half to two miles a day. A portion of his camp marched early every morning, carrying the heavy luggage, dragging the waggons, and protecting the followers from the attacks of the rebels, who were always hovering in the distance, watching a favourable opportunity to devastate the country, and to kill the people for all the miseries they had suffered at his hand; another portion remained behind to guard what could not be carried off, and, on return of the first batch, all started for the spot fixed upon for that day's halt, conveying what had

beginning of April. From early dawn to late at night Theodore was himself hard at work; with his own hands he removed stones, levelled the ground, or helped to fill up small ravines. No one could leave so long as he was there himself: no one could think of eating, drinking, or of rest, whilst the Emperor showed the example and shared the hardships. When he could capture a few peasants or some of the rebels that crowned all the heights around him, and day and night insulted or laughed at him, he killed them in some cruel way or the other: he beheaded the soldiers, or cut off their heads towards the soldiers, or better, and left off bowing or imprisoning them, as had been of late his wont. On one or two occasions only he called them all around him, and, standing on an elevated rock, addressed them in these terms: "I know that you all hate me: you all want to run away. Why do you not kill me? Here I am alone, and you are thousands." He would pause for a few seconds, and add, "Well, if you will not kill me, I will kill you all, one after the other." On the 15th of December, the road being completed, he brought up his waggons on the plain of Zibite, and encamped there for a few days. The peasants of that district, believing that Theodore would never be able to ascend to their plateau, with all the incumbrances he had to carry, thought they were ready to fly at his latest notice, and had not removed their cattle and grain; thus Theodore, for the first time for many months, was able to provide food for his small army, and make even some provision for the future. From Zibite to Wadela the road is naturally good, so that, as far as that district, the task before him was easy. He reached that

**DOOR KNOCKING SERVICE**

thought earnestly in favour of the measure. He likewise the protection of the wife's property would be secured. He said that he had known many cases where, for it happens that when the woman's earnings are seized they are wasted in drink. Wherever the husband is not a sober man, "the condition of the women of the lower class is a fearful one." He said that the condition of the wife in bad cases is described as being most miserable; yet he said he would not punish her husband by taking him before a police magistrate. He said that he had known many cases where the women who came from different parts of the country, and some cases of great hardship were related to the Committee. Mr. Mundella, the manufacturer at Nottingham, who employs over 2000 female hands, testified that it was lamentable to see to what an extent the earnings of women were dissipated by bad husbands. The women were, as a rule, more thrifty than men, and quite as able to take care of their affairs as the husbands.

All this is a fair example of a particular body of facts laid before the Committee, and it may serve to explain the conclusion at which they arrived. In fact, the Committee were not dealing with the case obviously is with the wives. If women habitually maltreated by drunken husbands decline the protection extended to them by the law, they are not likely to insist upon the obvious duty of the law to protect them. Mr. Mundella's proposition on their behalf. The Committee, at any rate, were clearly not actuated by any revolutionary ideas. They were much struck by the facts laid before them, and they were proud of the influence of the Committee. They were not without further having. It remains for Mr. Lefevre to meet the very serious objections to his scheme which have been brought forward on legal grounds, as well as on accounts of the expense of the measure, and to order that the Committee undertake to investigate.

SETTING UP AND SITTING DOWN.—Swift was one day in company with a young exchequer, who, rising from his chair, said, with a confident and conciliatory air, "I would do anything for you, sir, if you will only ask me to do it." "Do you, indeed?" replied the dean, "then take my advice, and sit down again."

their revolvers with a terrible diligence.—*Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea*, Vol. IV.

[illegible]



To Window Drapers  
Tailors, and others.  
Now Woolens, &c. Nourmahal.  
For Positive Unreserved Sale.  
**MR. SAMUEL JAY** will sell by auction  
at his Rooms, Bank-court, THIS DAY  
Friday, 27th, at 11 o'clock,  
3 Cases new Woolens, &c.  
Terms, cash.  
On account of whom it may concern.  
Ex Nourmahal, Fowler, Master, from London.  
More or less damaged.  
**MR. SAMUEL JAY** has been favoured  
with instructions from the importer to sell  
by auction, at his Rooms, Bank-court, THIS DAY  
Friday, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,  
N in diamond W outside,  
1-5-One bale, 84 pieces, assorted prints  
6-One ditto, 84 ditto, ditto.  
Terms, cash.  
Important to  
Warehousemen  
Drapers  
Tailors  
Country Storekeepers, and others.  
Final Clearing Sale.  
New Drapery  
Woolens  
Clothing, &c.  
THIS DAY, Friday, 27, at 11 o'clock.  
**MR. SAMUEL JAY** has received instruc-  
tions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank-  
court, King-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 27th, at 11  
o'clock,  
7 packages new drapery, &c.  
Now landing ex Calcutta.  
Terms, cash.  
HIGHLY IMPORTANT.  
To Fancy Dealers, Jewellers, and others.  
9 Cases,  
New Drapery,  
Woolens, &c.  
FOR POSITIVE SALE.  
THIS DAY, Friday, November 27th.  
**MR. CHARLES TEAKLE** has been in-  
structed by the consignee to sell by auction  
at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Friday,  
at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,  
Without the least reserve,  
9 CASES,  
comprising (For positive sale),  
Gold and plated jewellery, signet rings, wedding  
rings, scarf pins, lockets, earrings, set brooches  
and sets, solitaires, electro-plated table, dessert, tea  
trays, and salt boxes, king's, fidels, and reser-  
vations; taddy ladies, sugar tongs and silver  
gravy spoons, soup ladles, fancy brooches, combs  
coronets, albums, musical boxes (12 tunes), clock  
tops, toilet bottles, and a great variety of  
goods too numerous to mention.  
Terms, cash.  
These goods are sent out especially for the Chris-  
tianmas trade, and the auctioneer's instructions are to close  
every line to the highest bidder.  
Very superior Purse, Portemonnaies, and Pocket Books.  
THIS DAY, November 27th.  
**MR. CHARLES TEAKLE** has been in-  
structed to sell by auction, at his Rooms  
Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without the  
least reserve, 1 case, comprising chamois leather, burnt gilt, real  
morocco, tortoiseshell, and various other kinds of  
purses, portemonnaies, and pocket books.  
No reserve. Terms, cash.  
The attention of the trade is specially directed to  
these goods, being very superior, and such as seldom  
offered upon the home market.  
WYNARD-STREET, BANK, N

**ORDER OF SALE**

**CITY AND SUBURBAN FREEHOLDS,**  
at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 1  
o'clock prompt.

**SURRY HILLS.**—Brick-built Cottage, No. 22, Albert-  
terrace, off Crown-street, between Albion and Fitzroy  
streets.

**CAMFERDOWN.**—Cottage and Land, corner Missenden  
Road and Dowling-street, a few feet from Farranstown  
Road, overlooking Green Farm, and now occupied by  
Mr. James M'Mannay. By order of the mortgagee,  
**RICHARDSON and WRENCH.**

**SURRY HILLS.**

**BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE, No. 22, ALBERT-PLACE**  
**OFF CROWN-STREET, BETWEEN ALBION AND**  
**FITZROY STREETS.**

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** have re-  
ceived instructions to sell by public auction, at  
the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 27th November,  
11 o'clock.

ALL the ALLOTMENT of LAND, having 10  
fronage to ALBERT-PLACE, off CROWN-  
STREET, BETWEEN ALBION and FITZROY  
STREETS, with a depth of 14 feet, upon which is  
erected No. 22, a BRICK BUILDING, containing  
containing 4 apartments, with yard, &c.

This small freehold must positively be sold to the  
highest bidder on the above date.

Plan at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

**CAMFERDOWN.**

By order of the Mortgagee.

**COTTAGE and LAND** at the corner of the MISSEN-  
DEN ROAD and DOWLING-STREET, a few feet

**GROSE FARM**, and now in the occupation of Mr **JAMES M'NAMANY**.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** have received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, **THURSDAY, 27th November, at 11 o'clock**, **ALL THAT PARCEL OF LAND**, being lots 32, 33, and 34, as per plan of O'CONNELL TOWN, CAMPERDOWN, having 57 feet frontage to the MISSENDER ROAD, and 694 feet to DOWLING STREET, upon which is erected a BRICK BUILT Veranda COTTAGE, containing 4 apartments, with garden, yard, well of water, &c.

Architects and others in search of a small suburban residence are directed to the above, as it will positively be disposed of on the above date to the highest bidder.

Plan at the Rooms.  
Terms at sale.

**WAVELEY.**

**10 VALUABLE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS**, fronting SMITHS-STREET and FLINDERS-STREET, immediately at the rear of Mr. Page's cottage.

**Time—Unquestionable. Terms, liberal.**

**RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.** have received instructions to sell by public auction at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on **WEDNESDAY, 9th December**, **10 CHURCH BUILDING ALLOTMENTS**, fronting Smiths-street and Flinders-street. The allotments fronting Smiths-street have each a frontage of 22 feet by a depth of 115 feet to a lane 20 feet wide fronting Flinders-street.

of 35 feet by a depth of 84 feet.

These are very desirable little freeholds, in a good position, close to the town of Hawley Road, and are especially worthy the attention of mechanics and working men. The terms of payment are very liberal, affording an opportunity to those who may be desirous of occupying a house, rent, yet with limited means of doing so without difficulty.

Plan on view at Mort's Rooms.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales,  
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 28th Nov. 1868.  
GAIL V. LEE.

**ON SATURDAY** next, the 28th instant, at 11 a.m., on the premises occupied by the defendant, Burwood, close to the Railway Station, the SHERIFF will sell by public auction (unless the above writ is previously satisfied), a quantity of household-furniture and effects, water-casks, &c.; also, a portable two-roomed weatherboard cottage, nearly new.

Terms, cash.

Purchasers will be required to remove their goods immediately after the sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales,  
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 28th November 1868,  
CAMPBELL V. CONSTABLE.

**ON TUESDAY**, the 1st December next, at noon, at Camb's Commercial Hotel, King's Cross, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction (unless this writ be previously satisfied) All the right, title, and interest of the defendant John Constable, of Moruya, in a lease for 10 years, from 1st November, 1867, of a parcel of land containing 2 roods in the town of Moruya; also, a lease for 2 roods in the town of Moruya; also, of and in a lease for 9 years, from 1st November, 1867, of a parcel of land in the town of Moruya, situate at the corner of 1 rood 31 Strand.

Full particulars in advertisement in the FREE PRESS.



